

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS

OF THE

STRAITS SETTLEMENT,

FROM 1859-60 TO 1866-67.



SINGAPORE:

L. E. D'SOUZA, PRINTER, STRAITS GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1867.

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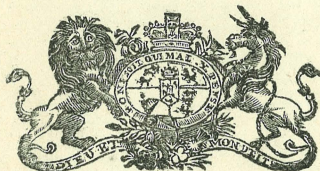
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REPORT

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OF THE

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

FROM 1850-60 TO 1860-61

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REPORT
ON THE
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OF THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENT,
FROM 1859-60 TO 1866-67.

As the connection, which has hitherto subsisted between the several stations forming the Straits Settlement and the government to which they owe their existence, is about to cease, it may not be deemed inopportune or unbecoming to place on record a brief resumé of the progress that has been made by the Settlement during the past eight years, progress that, notwithstanding the many disadvantages with which the Local Administration has had to contend, consequent on the long existing uncertainty as to the transfer of the Straits to the charge of the Colonial Office, may fairly challenge comparison with that achieved, during the same period, by even the most prosperous of Her Majesty's Colonies, and is, perhaps, unequalled.

2. Although, the Local Government has not been vested with Legislative. the powers of legislation, and it has, consequently, been necessary to submit every proposed amendment of the law for the consideration of the Council of the Governor General, the undermentioned Acts, bearing general or special reference to the Straits Settlement, have been passed :—

1859.

ACT I.

Amendment of the law regarding merchant seamen.

ACT XIII.

To provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and laborers in certain cases.

ACT XIV.

To provide for the limitation of suits.

ACT XV.

For granting exclusive privileges to inventors.

ACT XXV.

To prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

1860.

ACT II.

To amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

ACT VII.

To enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability.

ACT VIII.

For regulating the establishment and management of electric telegraphs in India.

ACT XVI.

To amend Act XIV of 1856. (Municipal Act).

ACT XXI.

For the registration of literary, scientific, and charitable societies.

ACT XXXV.

Relating to the transportation of convicts.

ACT XLVIII.

To amend Act XIII of 1856. (Police Act).

1861.

ACT II.

The acquisition of land for public purposes.

ACT XXVI.

To regulate the occupation of land in the Settlement of Malacca.

ACT XXVIII.

To extend the provisions of Act I of 1859.

1862.

ACT X.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.

1863.

ACT III.

To amend the law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

ACT XV.

To amend Act I of 1859.

ACT XVII.

To authorize the extension of the term of office of the Municipal Commissioners in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

ACT XXII.

To provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken.

1864.

ACT III.

To give the Government certain powers with respect to foreigners.

ACT XV.

To amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges).

1865.

ACT III.

Relating to the rights and liabilities of common carriers.

ACT V.

To provide for the solemnization of marriages in India by persons professing the Christian religion.

ACT XV.

To define and amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among the Parsees.

ACT XVIII.

To amend Act X of 1862.

ACT XXI.

To define and amend the law relating to intestate succession among the Parsees.

1866.

ACT V.

To provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.

ACT VI.

Relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.

ACT X.

For the incorporation, registration and winding up of trading companies and other associations.

ACT XIV.

To amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

ACT XV.

To amend the law of partnership.

ACT XXI.

To legalize under certain circumstances the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

ACT XXV.

To transfer to Government certain securities and monies deposited in the Supreme Court.

ACT XXVII.

Indian Trustee Act.

ACT XXVIII.

To give certain powers to trustees, mortgagees and others, and to amend the law of property and relieve trustees.

ACT XXIX.

To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlement.

ACT XXX.

Straits Excise Act.

3. The necessity for legislation upon the following subjects has been brought to notice, and, in many instances, the requisite Bills for carrying into effect the proposed revision of the law, have been duly drafted :—

The better regulation of Societies and the prevention of Illegal Assemblies.

The better prevention of riots and unlawful confederacies.
 The registration of trade.
 The registration of births, marriages and deaths.
 The better regulation of hack carriages.
 The better regulation of passenger boats.
 The amendment of the Municipal Act.
 The registration of assurances.
 The amendment of the laws regarding passenger ships.
 The registration of native servants.
 The extension of the powers of Coroners.
 The punishment of escaped convicts.
 The revision of the Schedule to the Stamp Act, in the dollar currency.

4. The system under which several of the officers of the Court Judicial. were paid by fees, has been abolished by the Supplementary Letters Patent, the whole of the Judicial Establishments have been revised, and the salaries of the members placed upon a liberal footing.

5. At Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca, Country Courts have been established, and the power of obtaining justice being thus brought within the reach of the peasantry, the extension of the influence of the illegal tribunals, to which in the immediate absence of any duly constituted authority, the settlement of disputes amongst them used formerly to be often referred, has been, in some measure, checked.

6. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests has been extended to suits, in which the matter in dispute may not exceed fifty dollars, and a revised code of rules has been issued for the guidance of the Commissioners.

7. The machinery for the administration of justice has been rendered more efficient by the appointment of members of the bar to the offices of Crown Counsel at Singapore, and Crown Prosecutor at Penang.

8. A suitable scale of payments has been authorized for the remuneration of indigent witnesses subpoenaed to attend in criminal cases before the Supreme Court.

9. Deputy Commissioners of Police have been appointed to Ma- Police. lacca and Province Wellesley.

10. At Singapore, Police Stations have been established along the

old Straits, for the suppression of acts of petty piracy, and at Malacca, posts have been formed throughout the interior of the district, whilst a force, distinct from that paid out of the Municipal fund, has been raised for the protection of the frontier, these measures have been attended with beneficial results.

11. At Singapore, a floating Police Station has been established, for the protection of the shipping lying in the roadstead.

12. A detective department has been successfully organized.

13. With the view of neutralizing, as far as may be practicable in the existing state of the law, the action of the Chinese Secret Societies, the practice has been introduced, in all cases of "hoey" disturbances, of appointing the head men of the contending parties to act as special constables, and thus enlisting their sympathies in the cause of order.

14. A code of regulations has been drawn up for the guidance of Police officers. Rules have been established for the due control of Pawnbroker's shops.

15. Periodical Mortuary Returns have been required from the Commissioners of Police.

Revenue.

16. Although, but one additional tax, the stamp tax, has been imposed, the revenue, as shewn by the subjoined table, has increased by more than one-half, whilst the Budget Estimate for the ensuing year, which amounts to 19,84,233 Rupees, still denotes a steady advance:—

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

ACTUALS.

1859-60	Rs. 12,54,531
1860-61	„ 15,32,842
1861-62	„ 16,14,836
1862-63	„ 17,13,305
1863-64	„ 19,56,758
1864-65	„ 19,72,593
1865-66	„ 19,65,965

ESTIMATED.

1866-67	Rs. 19,31,725
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17. The above receipts do not include the revenue derived from

the Post Office, which is credited to the Supreme, and not to the Local Government, the former making the necessary adjustment with the Post Master General in London, on account of the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

18. The collections under the head of taxes upon land, houses, horses and carriages, not entered in the Treasury receipts, being paid to the Municipal Commissioners for the maintenance of the Police force and the general improvement of the several stations; the amount of which may be taken as a fair criterion of the prosperity of the Settlement, have been as follows :—

MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS.

1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3,55,071
1860-61	..	..	..	..	..	„ 3,78,311
1861-62	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,08,479
1862-63	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,08,172
1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,14,491
1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,43,478
1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,37,987

19. Liberal grants in aid have been made to Christian schools of all denominations. Education.

20. The vernacular schools at Singapore and Penang have been duly supported, and at Malacca and Province Wellesley, several new schools have been formed, at the former station with very satisfactory results.

21. Eight scholarships have been established, and a system of general competition for Government scholarships and prizes has been introduced with marked success, a healthy spirit of emulation having been thereby engendered amongst the pupils of the several educational establishments throughout the Settlement.

22. The following works, of which the cost has been borne by the State, have been constructed or completed or are on the eve of completion :— Public Works.

SINGAPORE.

CIVIL.

St. Andrew's Church, General Hospital, Pauper Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Apothecaries' Quarters and Dispensary, Central Police Office, (including Courts for the Magistrate and the Commissioner of

the Court of Requests), Collyer Quay and Sea Wall, Campong Malacca Quay and River Wall, Campong Malacca Canal Bridge, Ordnance Bridge, conversion of old Court-house into a Post Office, Harbour Light, Masonry Beacons on the several shoals in the vicinity of New Harbour, and at the entrance to Singapore river, Police Stations at Tulloh Blangah, Passir Panjang, Tanjong Karring, Kranjee, Salitar, Changhie, and Serangoon road, Peons' barracks at Campong Glam Station, Steam Saw Mill, Work Sheds and Apothecary's Quarters Convict Lines, Overseer's Quarters and Store-room Campong Krabow, Changhie Bungalow, Court-house, extensive works for the introduction of a supply of pure water into the town, and a Public Racket Court.

MILITARY.

Fort Canning, including the requisite accommodation for two garrison batteries of Royal Artillery, a Grand Magazine and several Expense Magazines, the Arsenal and Commissariat Store and Office, Pearl's Hill, Barracks at Tanglin for European Infantry, Staff Sergeant's Quarters, Apothecary's Quarters, Cook-rooms and other Out-offices, Native Infantry Lines, Barracks for Ordnance Lascars, Conductor's Quarters, Barracks and Guard-rooms at Forts Fullerton and Palmer, Quarters for the Garrison Sergeant-Major and School-master Sergeant, and Wharf, with 8-ton crane, for the use of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments.

PENANG.

CIVIL.

Police Stations at the Chow Rustah and at Ralow and Bali Pulo in Prince of Wales' Island, and Bukit Tamboon and Panaga in Province Wellesley, Barracks for Marine Police, Circuit Bungalow at Buan Lepas, Hospital (with requisite Out-offices) and Apothecary's Quarters at Butterworth, Lunatic Asylum, Upper Story to Sheriff's Jail, Verandah to the Public Offices, Quarters for Deputy Commissioner of Police and for Overseer Public Works Department Province Wellesley, Convict Stations at Bukit Minyah and Bertam, bridge over the Jooroo river, and drainage works at the Lehar Ikan Mati swamps.

MILITARY.

Barracks, with Hospital, Guard-room and Out-offices for a Regiment of Native Infantry, conversion of Arsenal into a Barrack for

European Artillery, Expense Magazine, Battery Staff Sergeant's Quarters, and Upper Story to Commissariat Office.

MALACCA.

CIVIL.

The Sheriff's Jail, Circuit Bungalows at Ayer Panas and Aloor Gajah, Police Station and Court-house at Kassang, Police Stations at Nialas, Batang Malacca, Pulow, Jassing, Sungi Rumbai, Pankhalan Rama, Kandang, Marlimow, Batang Tiga, Pankhalan Balla, Brissoo, Loboo Cheena, Ayer Chermin and Machup, Cape Rachado Light-house, Harbour Light, Harbour Beacons, Timber Shed at Pulo Jawa, Beacon at the Linghi river, the Christian Burial Ground, several works for the improvement of the drainage of the country, Bridge over Malacca river, and extensive alterations to Pauper Hospital.

MILITARY.

Barracks for the detachment of Native Infantry, Gun Shed, and Ordnance Sergeant's Quarters.

23. At Singapore, the Dutch Telegraph Office has been purchased and converted into an office for the Master Attendant, and gas has been introduced into the Church, the Post Office, the Artillery barracks, the Police Office, and the Convict Lines and House of Correction; at Penang, the Infantry mess-house has been taken over and converted into Captain's quarters; in Province Wellesley, a suitable residence has been purchased for the accommodation of the Assistant Resident.

24. The country has been opened up by the construction of new lines of communication to the extent specified below. At Singapore, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new road, 13 miles of metalled road, $37\frac{3}{4}$ miles of bridle path and 42 permanent bridges; at Penang, $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles of new road, 12 miles of metalled road, 19 miles of bridle path, 52 permanent and 24 temporary bridges; and at Malacca, 70 miles of new road, 50 miles of metalled road, 141 miles of bridle path, 50 permanent and 550 temporary bridges, making a total of $106\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new road, 75 miles of metalled road, $197\frac{3}{4}$ miles of bridle path, 144 permanent and 574 temporary bridges.

25. In addition to the above, several minor alterations and improvements have been made to the different jails, hospitals and other

public buildings, and extensive works, for the Naval coal depôt, executed at Pulo Brani.

26. At Singapore, the Municipality have caused the town to be lighted with gas, constructed the Elgin bridge, Merchants' bridge, Kim Sing's bridge, and a foot bridge, to be shortly replaced by a more permanent structure, over the Singapore river, and an iron bridge across the Kallang river, purchased a new cemetery (a portion of the purchase money being contributed by Government), completed the Town Hall, extended the Dalhousie pier, and laid out and metalled several town roads.

27. At Penang, the Municipal Commissioners have constructed several important works in connection with the supply of water to the town. A pauper hospital has been built at Pulo Jarajah by private subscription.

28. At Malacca, a leper hospital has been erected, by private contributions, at Pulo Sarimbon.

29. Private enterprise, moreover, has not been idle ; at Singapore, a handsome range of buildings has been erected on Collyer Quay, gas works have been built at Rochore, a steam factory for the preparation of cocoanut fibre at Siglap, the New Harbour docks have been improved and extended, a dock has been completed at Pulo Brani, and another, on an extensive scale, is in course of construction at Tanjong Pagar, whilst New Harbour and the town have been connected by an electric telegraph line ; under the operation of Act XXII of 1863, plans and estimates have also been prepared and submitted to Government for a proposed railway to New Harbour, and an iron screw piled pier in the outer harbour.

Marine.

30. Port rules have been promulgated for the maintenance of good order amongst the shipping at Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Shipping Offices have been established at the two first-named stations.

31. A second steamer has been substituted for the three sailing gun-boats formerly maintained, and petty piracy been, in a great measure, suppressed.

32. A general code of regulations has been prepared for the guidance of officers of the Marine Department.

33. Rules have been laid down for the direction of the Commander of the Light-vessel and of Light-keepers, and arrangements made for the preparation, by the latter, of meteorological registers.

34. A suitable scale of rations has been sanctioned for all classes.

35. Regulations have been framed for the due supervision and management of licensed powder hulks.

36. In the charges on account of salaries, a considerable increase has been, necessarily, occasioned by the appointment of Law Officers and the organization of the new establishments required for the introduction of the Stamp Act, as well as for the Government Press, whilst there is scarcely a public department in which the position of the subordinates has not been, to some extent, improved, either by the receipt of additional pay, or by the better prospect of promotion, at the same time due economy has been practised, and, by the adoption of the contract system with respect to all Government supplies, and the exercise of a watchful supervision over all contingent expenditure, the disbursements have been so carefully controlled that, as shewn by the following table, they have scarcely varied in amount during the past seven years. In 1859-60, the disbursements noticed in the Administration Report only amounted to 8,12,529 Rupees, but these did not include the interest on Court Deposits, the salaries of the Court Establishments, the annual grant in aid to the Singapore Institution, or a considerable portion, about 2,00,000 Rupees, of expenditure on Public Works :—

Financial.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

ACTUALS.				
1860-61 ..	...	..	..	Rs. 12,26,300
1861-62 ..	..	..	..	„ 12,28,072
1862-63 ..	..	..	..	„ 12,31,890
1863-64 ..	..	..	..	„ 12,06,326
1864-65 ..	..	..	..	„ 11,76,669
1865-66 ..	..	..	..	„ 12,34,418
ESTIMATED.				
1866-67 ..	..	..	..	Rs. 12,66,309

37. The above sums, include the amount, 71,605 Rupees, paid, under the operation of Act XXVI of 1861, towards the reduction of expenditure, in commutation of annuities granted to landholders.

at Malacca, but they do not shew the disbursements, roughly estimated at 50,000 Rupees, made in England and India, on account of pensions, &c., in behalf of the Straits Settlement, which are not communicated to the Local Authorities, of these, however, some portion is covered by the collections made in Indian ports on account of Straits Light-dues.

38. The whole of the Military charges are debited against the Madras Presidency, advances only being made to the troops from the Straits Treasuries, the increase in Local expenditure under this head may be, in some degree, accounted for by the different articles, composing the soldiers' rations, being now all procured in the local market.

39. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing official year is 12,99,377 Rupees, this amount includes an assignment of 3,75,000 Rupees, for the provision of a suitable Government house, and for the construction of other important Public Works, both civil and military.

40. The whole system of accounts has been simplified, a uniform rate of exchange been established, and the introduction of the dollar currency authorized for all minor headings.

The Municipal expenditure has been as follows:—

1859	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4,42,393
1860	..	..	..	..	..	„ 3,50,161
1861	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,00,048
1862	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,39,467
1863	..	..	..	..	..	„ 3,92,576
1864	..	..	..	..	..	„ 3,87,901
1865	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4,31,202

41. The interest on loans contracted by the Municipal Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out works of public improvement, has been reduced from 12 to 7 per cent.

42. The rights of the British Government as regards its jurisdiction over the straits, seas, and islands in the neighbourhood of Singapore have been clearly defined.

43. The course of the frontier line at Malacca has been finally determined, and all future doubts upon the subject prevented by the erection of substantial boundary pillars.

44. Whilst friendly relations have been maintained with the neighbouring States, due notice has always been taken of every infraction of any treaty engagement, likely to prove prejudicial to British interests.

45. The efficiency of the garrison has been increased by the substitution of two additional European batteries for the Native Artillery, at the same time, a considerable reduction has taken place in the strength of the Regiments of Native Infantry. Military.

46. The health of the troops, both European and Native, has been preserved by the issue of improved rations and the provision of proper barrack accommodation.

47. The volunteer movement has been duly encouraged.

48. At Singapore, an 'Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been established, and the grounds placed at its disposal most tastefully laid out. Agriculture.

49. Nurseries have been formed at the different Police and Convict Stations, and young trees have been planted along all the public roads.

50. The culture of fruit and vegetables has gradually advanced, cocoanut plantations have increased in number, and, as an experimental measure, upwards of two hundred acres have been planted with rice.

51. At Penang and Malacca, cultivation of every description has been extended, and large tracts of land reclaimed from the forest and the swamp.

52. The station of Malacca has been surveyed, and its boundaries defined, whilst considerable progress has been made in the preparation of a detailed Revenue Survey map of the district. Survey.

53. Suitable diet tables have been prepared for patients in the several Government hospitals, and a general scale of rations prescribed for all classes of prisoners. Jails and Hospitals.

54. A code of regulations has been drawn up for the management of prisoners in the Sheriff's jails.

55. At all three stations, the trade, as shewn by the following tabular statements, may be said to have steadily increased; at Penang, the trade for two months of one influential firm was omitted from the Returns for 1865-66; at Malacca, the value of the Exports and Commerce.

Imports in 1859-60 was materially raised, owing to the cargo recovered from the *Sovereign of the Seas*, wrecked in the Pyramid shoal, having been disposed of at that port, hence the Returns for that year, may be taken as exceptional:—

SINGAPORE.

EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
1859-60.		
Rs. 5,65,13,885	Rs. 4,71,99,139	Rs. 10,37,13,024
1860-61.		
Rs. 4,18,78,748	Rs. 5,81,26,880	Rs. 10,00,05,628
1861-62.		
Rs. 4,96,15,529	Rs. 5,57,25,104	Rs. 10,53,40,633
1862-63.		
Rs. 5,55,55,736	Rs. 6,46,17,201	Rs. 12,01,72,937
1863-64.		
Rs. 5,39,77,438	Rs. 6,34,70,054	Rs. 11,74,47,492
1864-65.		
Rs. 6,63,39,578	Rs. 6,61,82,177	Rs. 13,25,21,755
1865-66.		
Rs. 6,99,24,375	Rs. 7,50,00,332	Rs. 14,49,24,707

PENANG.

EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
1859-60.		
Rs. 1,95,00,000	Rs. 1,58,00,000	Rs. 3,53,00,000
1860-61.		
Rs. 1,66,06,579	Rs. 1,41,20,167	Rs. 3,07,26,746
1861-62.		
Rs. 2,03,63,653	Rs. 1,68,87,434	Rs. 3,72,51,087
1862-63.		
Rs. 2,39,21,096	Rs. 1,68,45,989	Rs. 4,07,67,085
1863-64.		
Rs. 2,56,80,270	Rs. 1,71,92,650	Rs. 4,28,72,920
1864-65.		
Rs. 2,69,13,634	Rs. 1,80,48,425	Rs. 4,49,62,059
1865-66.		
Rs. 2,56,30,298	Rs. 1,74,19,087	Rs. 4,30,49,385

MALACCA

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		TOTAL.	
		1859-60.			
Rs.	34,52,396	Rs.	57,48,887	Rs.	92,01,283
		1860-61.			
Rs.	29,46,257	Rs.	41,56,401	Rs.	71,02,658
		1861-62.			
Rs.	35,35,745	Rs.	45,12,099	Rs.	80,47,844
		1862-63.			
Rs.	35,98,406	Rs.	45,26,544	Rs.	81,24,950
		1863-64.			
Rs.	35,96,011	Rs.	45,42,849	Rs.	81,38,860
		1864-65.			
Rs.	36,83,826	Rs.	45,33,160	Rs.	82,16,986
		1865-66.			
Rs.	36,86,207	Rs.	45,82,531	Rs.	82,68,738

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING.

TONNAGE.			
SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	TOTAL.
1860-61.			
620,088*	113,649	39,213	772,970
1861-62.			
372,834	103,842	29,397	506,073
1862-63.			
471,441	136,434	45,312	653,187
1863-64.			
628,568	145,760	57,341	831,996
1864-65.			
780,794	171,134	55,341	1,007,269
1865-66.			
738,083	181,570	68,616	988,269

DEPARTURES OF SHIPPING.

TONNAGE.			
SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	TOTAL.
1860-61.			
404,610*	108,622	39,267	552,499
1861-62.			
337,784	102,173	29,292	469,249

* A large number of hired transports passed through in this year.

SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	TOTAL.
	1862-63.		
396,599	119,727	45,427	561,753
	1863-64.		
560,074	143,928	57,668	761,670
	1864-65.		
576,527	158,539	55,341	790,407
	1865-66.		
674,087	166,357	68,616	908,410

General.

56. Rules have been prescribed for the examination of officers entering the Public Service.

57. By the grant of high rewards, and the organization of a party of convict marksmen as tiger killers, the number of tigers in the island of Singapore has been so reduced that, for upwards of two years, no case of a person having been killed by a tiger has been reported to the Police.

58. In short, it may be honestly asserted, that whilst justice has been rendered easy of obtainment by the poorest peasant, and, as far as practicable, due measures adopted for the detection and punishment of crime, education has been fostered, the efficiency of the several departments advanced, Public Works of considerable magnitude carried out, and, at Malacca especially, where the European officer now drives through well protected districts, which were formerly almost inaccessible and beyond the authority of the law, the country generally improved; at the same time trade has flourished, and by the observance of due economy as regards public expenditure, the finances of the Settlement have been placed upon a satisfactory basis, with but a slight increase to the burthen of taxation.

59. This record of the progress of the Straits Settlement could scarcely be deemed complete, were it not to embrace a suitable recognition of the services of the three Resident Councillors, and the other able and zealous officers of every department, Commissioned and Uncovenanted, by whom the administration of the several stations has been most efficiently conducted; to their earnest co-operation, aided by the cordial support which they have had the merit of winning from all classes of the community, the satisfactory results above described must be mainly attributed, and to them, therefore, are the thanks of the head of the Government most justly due.

ORFEUR CAVENAGH, *Major-General,*
Governor, Straits Settlement.

SINGAPORE, 5th February 1866.

